

BOGATI, Peter

Four program booklets. Munka 10 no.3:25 Mr '60.

1. "Elet es Irodalom" rovatvezetoje.

BOGATI, Peter

Our new books. Munka 10 no.4:25 Ap '60.

1. "Elet es Irodalom" rovatvezetoje.

BOGATT, Peter

Books of the Book Week. Munka 10 no.6:25 Je '60.

1. "Elet es Irodalom" rovatvezetoje.

BOGATI, Peter

Gleaning among books. Munka 10 no.9:25 S '60.

1. "Elet es Irdalom" rovatvezetoje.

BOGATI, Peter

Reading material for December. Munka 10 no.12:25 D '60.

1. "Elet es Irodalom" rovatvezetoje.

BOGATI, Peter

Natural history books. Munka 11 no.5:23 My '61.

1. "Elet es Irodalom" rovatvezetoje.

(Natural history)

BOGATI, R.

Jozsef Villanyi's Hutogeppek gyakorlati kezikönyve (Practical Handbook on Cooling Apparatus); a book review, p. 357. Vol. 9, No. 9 Sept. 1956
GEP. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1
January 1956.

BOGATIKOV, A.S., inzh.

Advantages of a combined method of coal preparation. Sbor. inform.
po obog. i brik. ugl. no.1:21-24 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Coal preparation)

BOGATIKOV, A.S.; LUKASH, I.N.

In drawing up plans, the experience acquired by coal preparation plants should be taken into consideration. Ugol' 32 no.5:31-32
My '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ugleobogashcheniye. (for Bogatikov).
2. Obogatitel'naya fabrika pri shakhte No. 9/15 tresta Ansherougol'. (for Lukash).
(Coal preparation)

BOGATIKOV, Anatoliy Semenovich; SUKHORUCHENKO, Ivan Alekseyevich;
AVSEYENOK, A.F., otv.red.; TSUKERMAN, S.Ya., red.izd-vo;
SABITOV, A., tekhn.red.

[Automatic regulators for jiggling machines] Avtomaticheskie
regulatory otsadochnykh mashin. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1959.
20 p. (MIRA 12:9)

(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)
(Ore dressing--Equipment and supplies)

BOGATIKOV, A.S.; YUSIPOV, A.A.

Television in the coal mining industry. Biul.tekh.-ekon.
inform. no.5:8-10 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Industrial television)

SEMENOV, I.A., inzh.; BOGATIKOV, A.S., inzh.; WROLOV, B.F., inzh.;
KANUNNIKOV, V.B., tekhnik

Apparatus for relayless electric drive control circuits used in
coal preparation plants. Obog. i brik. ugl. no.10:42-45 '59.

(MIRA 13:9)
(Coal preparation plants—Electric equipment)

KOLLODIY, K.K.; BOGATIKOV, A.S., otv. red.; TSUKERMAN, S.Ya., red.
izd-va; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Pneumatic coal preparation in the Kuznetsk Basin]Pnevmati-
cheskoe obogashchenie uglei v Kuznetskom basseine. Moskva,
Gosgortekhzdat, 1960. 49 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Kuznetsk Basin—Coal preparation)

BOGATIKOV, A.S., inzh.

Automatization of industrial processes in Kuznetsk Basin coal preparation plants. Ugol' 35 no.9:32-35 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ugleobogashcheniya.
(Kuznetsk Basin—Coal preparation plants)
(Automatic control)

BOGATIKOV, A. V.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1, 15-57-1-983
p 156 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Livshits, A. M., Bogatikov, A. V.

TITLE: Determining the Dip Angle of an Ore Body by Using
the Data Obtained by the Method of Field Superimposi-
tion (Opredeleniye ugla naklona rudnogo tela po
rezul'tatam metoda nalozheniya poley)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. raboty stud. Sverdl. gorn. in-ta, 1956,
Nr 2, pp 54-60

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

S/020/61/140/006/020/030
B103/B101

AUTHORS: Safarov, S. A., Proskurnin, M. A. (Deceased), and
Bogatikov, B. F.

TITLE: Synthesis of new derivatives of heterocyclic compounds by
radiation

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 140, no. 6, 1961, 1345-1347

TEXT: The use of Co^{60} gamma radiation (dose 8 - 648 r/sec) to synthesize derivatives of heterocyclic compounds was studied. The systems: a) thiophene - water, and b) furan - water (ratio 1 : 1000) were irradiated in sealed glass ampullae at room temperature. Before irradiation, the water (pH 5 - 7) was blown through for 2 hr with purified nitrogen. To a): The insoluble product formed, a stable white suspension, was coagulated by NaCl, centrifuged, dried in vacuo, and weighed. The precipitation yield was 1 mole/100 ev with a dose of 648 r/sec. At the same time, a small quantity of thienol was formed, which decreased with increasing radiation dose. This is indicative of the participation of the thiophene molecules in forming the precipitation. The latter is almost insoluble ✓

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Synthesis of new...

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in nonpolar solvents, but dissolves readily in alkaline solutions, cyclohexanol, and partially also in alcohols. Its melting point is $130 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$, the molecular weight 186 ± 4 . The dried precipitation is oxidized by boiling KMnO_4 solution. When its alkaline solution is mixed with p-nitroaniline, a yellow coloring characteristic for hydroxy-compounds results. Fig. 2, curve a shows the ultraviolet absorption spectra of the precipitation in 5% NaOH. Spectra of substituted 3,3'-dithienyls (8, 2) are indicated by way of comparison. The volume of H_2 separated increases with increasing p_{H} value of the solution with a dose of 8 r/sec. $G_{\text{H}_2} = 0.3$

mole/100 ev, when p_{H} is 0.4. The H_2 yield increased up to 1.2 - 1.3 mole/100 ev, when Fe^{2+} was introduced into the system (10^{-2} M, p_{H} 0.4).

The following mechanism of the process is presumed: first, the H and OH radicals are added to the thiophene molecules: $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{S} + \text{H}^\bullet \rightarrow \dot{\text{C}}_4\text{H}_5\text{S}$; $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{S} + \text{OH}^\bullet \rightarrow \dot{\text{C}}_4\text{H}_4\text{OHS}$. Collision between the radicals formed results in the formation of a hydrogenated product with an added hydroxyl-group: $\dot{\text{C}}_4\text{H}_5\text{S} + \dot{\text{C}}_4\text{H}_4\text{OHS} \rightarrow \text{SC}_4\text{H}_5-\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{OHS}$. This mechanism is confirmed by the

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Synthesis of new...

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fact that no precipitation results, when one of the radicals is accepted (by tetralin, glycerin, Mn^{7+} , Fe^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Cu^{1+} , O_2); this means that this mechanism is suppressed. The microanalysis was made under the guidance of A. V. Zimin. The infrared spectrum was photographed by N. A. Slovokhotova in the authors' institute. Fig. 4 shows the spectrum of the nuclear magnetic resonance of the broad line of 2-hydro-2'-hydroxy-3,3'-dithienyl. To b); Fig. 2, curve 6 shows the spectrum of the final product in water. A mechanism analogous to that in case a) is presumed. There are 4 figures and 6 references; 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to the English-language publications read as follows: L. Mejsel et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 72, 1910 (1950); G. N. Jean, F. F. Nord., J. Org. Chem., 20, 1370 (1955).

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskii institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

PRESENTED: May 29, 1961, by S. S. Medvedev, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1961

Card 3/4 3

S/844/62/000/000/041/129
D214/D307

AUTHORS: Safarov, S. A., Chernova, A. I., Bogatikov, B. F., and Proskurnin, M. A. (deceased)

TITLE: The radiochemical oxidation of thiophen in aqueous solutions

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 247-251

TEXT: The radiochemical oxidations of aqueous solutions of thiophen (1.26×10^{-2} M) were studied both in the presence and absence of O_2 . The source of radiation (dose strength $0.5 - 40 \times 10^{15}$ ev/ml. sec) was Co^{60} . The oxidation product, thienol, was identified and quantitatively estimated by uv spectroscopy. In the absence of O_2 the yields of thienol were small but a stable, white precipitate was obtained whose yield was proportional to the dose of irradiation. Small quantities of H_2 were evolved, in yields proportional

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The radiochemical oxidation ...

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D214/D307

to the dose and decreasing with pH (0.5 mol/100 ev at pH 9, 0.3 mol/100 ev at pH 0.4). The white precipitate was shown to be a hydroxy-derivative of dithienyl and is believed to be formed by the interaction of the primary radiolysis products (H , OH) with thio-phen to give secondary radicals HC_4H_4S and $HO C_4H_4S$, which in turn interact to give $5H_6C_4-C_4H_3(OH)S$. In the presence of O_2 , thienol is the main product (6 mol/100 ev at 10^{18} ev/ml) but the yield falls by a factor of 3 on raising the pH from 0.4 to 2. Thienol is formed by the disproportionation of $HO C_4H_4S$. Although the presence of anions is disregarded in the proposed mechanism, it explains the observed pH effect. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova, Institut khimii AN AzSSR (Physico-Chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov, Institute of Chemistry AS AzSSR)

Card 2/2

LEBEDEV, A.P.; BOGATIKOV, O.A.

Paleovolcanic research in the U.S.S.R. during 1917-1959. Trudy
Lab.vulk. no.21:100-134 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Volcanoes)

BOGATIKOV, O.A.; GROSHEV, N.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk (Moskva); DAVYDOV,
V.D.; UDINTSEV, G.B.

News, events, and facts. Priroda 51 no.4:106-112, 114-116 Ap
'62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralologii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva (for Bogatikov). 2. Gosu-
darstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shernberga, Moskva
(for Davydov). 3. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva (for
Udintsev).

(Science news)

BOGATIKOV, O.A.; RYABCHIKOV, I.D.

Doctor R.W. Boyle, Canadian geochemist visit the U.S.S.R. Izv.
AN SSSR Ser. geol. 28 no.9:119-120 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

BOGATIKOV, O.A.

Genesis of alkali garnet pyroxene-syenites (sviatonossites).
Trudy IGEM no.76:71-79 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Kamenka Valley (Krasnoyarsk Territory)—Syenite)

LEBEDEV, A.P.; BOGATIKOV, O.A.; DASHEVSKIY, V.V., red.izd-va; GUSKOVA, O.M.,
tekh.red.

[Petrology of the Kizir gabbro-syenite pluton (Eastern Sayan
Mountains)] Petrologiya Kizirskogo gabbro-sienitovogo plutona
(Vostochnyi Saian). Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 151 p.
(Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdenii,
petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii. Trudy, no.97). (MIRA 16:5)
(Sayan Mountains--Syenite)
(Sayan Mountains--Gabbro)

BOGATIKOV, O.A.

Acid-basic interrelationship as a possible factor in the formation of syenites. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.2:389-391 My '63.(MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralologii i geokhimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.S.Korzhinskim.

(Syenite)

BOGATIKOV, O.A.; LEBEDEV, A.P.

Role of volatile components in the formation of titanomagnetite
ores containing apatite in the Kizir gabbro-syenite pluton
(Eastern Sayan Mountains). Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.1:125-127
Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
D.S. Korzhinskim.

LEBEDEV, A.P.; BOGATIKOV, O.A.

Monoclinic pyroxenes from the Kizir gabbro-syenite pluton
(Eastern Sayan Mountains). Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 93 no. 2:
139-146 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

Doc Med Sci

BOGATIN, D. YA. DOCENT

Dissertation: "X-Ray Detection and Positive Determination of Strange Bodies
in an Eyeball."

16/10/50

Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

BOGATIN, D.Ya., professor.

Autoroentgenoscopy as an auxilliary method of determining the
position of metallic foreign bodies in the eyeball. Vest.oft.
33 no.2:28-29 Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii Stalinskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(Eye--Foreign bodies)

BOGATIN, D.Ya., prof.

Role of roentgenological investigations in the diagnosis of
appendicitis. Sov.med. 23 no.7:63-64 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. -
prof.D.Ya.Bogatin) Stalinskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey (dir. - dotsent G.L.Starkov).
(APPENDICITIS diagnosis)

BOGATIN, D.Ya., prof. (Novokuznetsk)

Lights and shadows of bronchography. Klin.med. no.12:86-91 '61.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - prof. D.Ya. Bogatin) Novokuznetskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - dotsent G.L. Starkov).

(BRONCHI—RADIOGRAPHY)

MONAKHOV, I.I.; BOGATIN, D.Ye.

Manufacture of ceramic metal machine parts at the Moscow Powder Metallurgy Plant. Porosh.met. 5 no.11:94-101 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy zavod poroshkovoy metallurgii. Submitted February 8, 1965.

S/137/62/000/001/067/237
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Bogatin, D. Ye., Umanskiy, A. M.

TITLE: The use of muffle-less furnaces for the sintering of powder metallurgy articles

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 42, abstract 10323 ("Poroshk. metallurgiya", 1961, no. 3, 86-90, English summary).

TEXT: The authors describe the design of pusher-type furnaces for sintering with silit resistors and spirals from alloy 9H-595 (EI-595) with operating temperature 1,150°C. The furnace productivity is 12 - 30 kg/hr. The furnaces are lined with chamotte; one of the furnaces is a rocking one. A furnace for plasticizer elimination is also described.

R. Andriyevskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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UMANSKIY, A.M.; BOGATIN, D.Ye.; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; TORSHINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Production of powder metal products]Proizvodstvo izdelii metodom poroshkovo metallurgii. Moskva, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1961. 65 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.)Moskovskiy gorodskoy ekonomicheskiiy administrativnyy rayon. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva. (Powder metallurgy)

BOGATIN, D.Ye.; FADEYEVA, N.V.

Forms and cause of defective microstructure in the production of
iron-graphite products. Porosh.met. 5 no.6:83-85 1985.

(MIRA 19:8)

1. Moskovskiy zavod poroshkovoy metallurgii.

L 46671-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(e)/EWP(f)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(l)/ETI/

ACC NR: AP6009581

SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/65/000/011/0094/0101

EWP(h) IJP(c) JD

AUTHOR: Monakhov, I. I.; Bogatin, D. Ye.

ORG: Moscow Powder Metallurgy Plant (Moskovskiy zavod poroshkovoy metallurgii)

TITLE: Production of metal-powder machine parts at the Moscow Powder Metallurgy Plant

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1965, 94-101

TOPIC TAGS: muffle furnace, continuous furnace, metal powder, iron powder, powder metallurgy, industrial plant / OB-126 muffle furnace, OB-51 continuous furnace

ABSTRACT: The Moscow Powder Metallurgy Plant has, since its establishment in 1959, been increasing its output at a steep pace: from 6.5 tons in 1959 to 1000 tons (planned) in 1965 and 1500 tons (planned) in 1966. Fig. 1 illustrates the principal parts manufactured by this plant. Currently, the plant has introduced the production of iron-base parts on using iron powder that is additionally reduced at 750°C in OB-51 type continuous furnaces designed and built by the plant itself. Zinc stearate is used as the plasticizing agent. The plant employs 63-, 100-, 160-, 250-, 315-, 500- and 1000-ton hydraulic presses as well as 3-, 25-, 63- and 100-ton automatic mechanical presses. The powder-metal parts are pressed in spring-loaded com-

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ACC NR: AP6009581

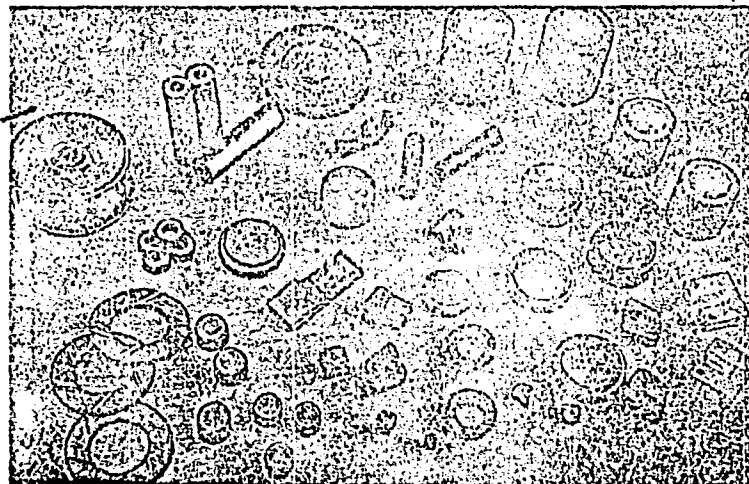


Fig. 1. Typical powder-metal parts fabricated by the Moscow Powder Metallurgy Plant

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pression molds and sintered at 1130°C in OB-126 type muffle furnaces, also designed by the plant (Fig. 2), in an endothermic-gas atmosphere. Quality control at this plant is a special

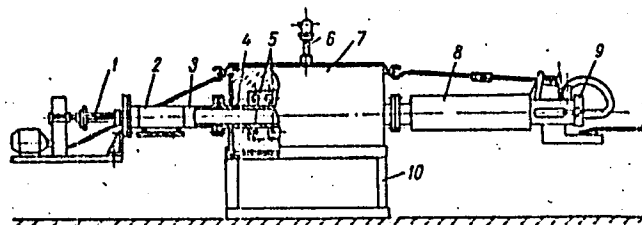


Fig. 2. OB-126 muffle furnace:

- 1 - screw pusher; 2 - charging door; 3 - charging pipe;
- 4 - muffle; 5 - silt heaters; 6 TPP-P thermocouple;
- 7 - housing; 8 - discharge cylinder; 10 - pedestal

problem in view of the low quality of the iron powder produced by industry. This requires 100% dimensional checking of the fabricated parts, which increases the labor requirement and

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production cost. At present, in addition to iron powder, the plant also uses the powders of copper, graphite, sulfur, zinc stearate, tin, tungsten, silicon, and chromium, which are supplied to it by other metallurgical enterprises. Production cost at the plant is still high: 1529 rubles per ton of powder-metal parts fabricated from iron and bronze-graphite), and the plant is currently undergoing an extensive modernization which will greatly expand its capacity. The principal customers of this plant are: the Moscow Low-Displacement Motor Vehicle Plant (100 tons/year), the Motor Vehicle Plant imeni Likhachev (32 tons/year) and the Moscow Dynamo Plant (60 tons/year). In 1964 the plant produced 10.5 million parts for 200 different purposes (washers, bushings, rings, etc.). Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 08Feb65/ ORIG REF: 001/

Card 4/4 hs

BOGATIN, G.; PIONTKOVSKIY, B.

Galvanic cells and batteries for various purposes. Radio
no. 7:55-56 J1'55. (MIRA 8:10)
(Electric batteries)

SOCHEVANOV, V.G.; BAGOTSKIY, V.S., red.; BOGATIN, G.A., red.;
BABOCHKIN, S.N., tekhn. red.

[Galvanic cells] Gal'vanicheskie elementy. Moskva, Gos-
energoizdat, 1951. 271 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Electric batteries)

Богатин, К. А.
VAKHER, A., inzh.; BOGATIN, Kh., inzh.

Using vibration machines (nondrying) in making slag concrete
blocks. Gor.1 sel'.stoi.no.10:28 0 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Vibrators) (Concrete blocks)

~~BOGATIN, Kh., inzh.~~

Increasing the factory finish of parts. Na stroi. Ros. 4
no.6:22-23 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Precast concrete)

43361

S/056/62/043/005/004/058
B163/B186

24.660

AUTHORS: Bogatin, V. I., Novak, Z., Ostroumov, V. I.

TITLE: Disintegration of the C^{12} nucleus into three α -particles as a result of inelastic scattering of 80 MeV π^+ -mesons

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43, no. 5(11), 1962, 1582-1591

TEXT: Plates with a πP^- (PR-) type fine grain nuclear emulsion were bombarded at an angle of 4° by π^+ -mesons with a momentum of (170 ± 8) MeV/c, corresponding to an energy of 80 MeV, from the Dubna synchro-cyclotron. 393 stars formed by the traces of the primary pion, three α -particles, and the scattered pion were evaluated. The resulting geometrical parameters of the visible traces agreed with the conservation of momentum for the reaction $C^{12} + \pi = \pi' + 3\alpha$. The cross section of this reaction was found to be (14.6 ± 3.6) mbarn; this figure does not include the cases of inelastic scattering of the pion in which the 7.66 Mev state of C^{12} is excited. The angular distribution of the scattered pions shows a Card 1/4

Disintegration of the C^{12} nucleus ...

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strong backward anisotropy which does not vary much with varying energy loss $U_C = \sum T_\alpha + Q$ in the scattering event, where T_α are the kinetic energies of the α particles, and $Q = 7.28$ Mev the "thermal" effect of the reaction $C^{12} \rightarrow 3\alpha$. The distribution of the number of stars over U_C shows a distinct peak, evidently corresponding to an excitation of the 9.63 Mev level of C^{12} . An excitation of the 7.66 Mev level is difficult to observe in this experiment, and peaks at higher energies (14, 16 and 18 Mev) are not as clearly resolved. The distribution of the number of all possible pairs of α -particles in the stars over the excitation energy $U_{Be} = U_C - \frac{3}{2}T_1 - Q_1$ of the intermediate Be^8 nucleus has a distinct peak at $U_{Be} = 0$. Here T_1 is the kinetic energy of the "first" α -particle not contained in the Be^8 intermediate nucleus, and $Q_1 = 7.38$ Mev, the thermal effect of the reaction $C^{12} \rightarrow Be^8 + \alpha$. This peak at $U_{Be} = 0$ indicates that Be^8 as an intermediate system is formed in the disintegration process. If the number of combinations of particles for which $U_C < 20$ Mev, and $U_{Be} > 0.5$ Mev, Card 2/4

Disintegration of the C^{12} nucleus ...

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B163/B186

i. e. the number arising from simultaneous breakup of the C^{12} nucleus, is plotted against U_{Be} , there is poor agreement with the theoretical distribution according to Sachs' model (Phys. Rev. 103, 671, 1956); whereas much better agreement with theory is achieved if the resonance interaction of the α -particles is taken into account. Cases where $8.5 \text{ Mev} < U_C < 10.5 \text{ Mev}$, and $U_{Be} < 0.5 \text{ Mev}$ contributing about 20% to the cross section are considered as processes in which the primary pion excites the C^{12} nucleus to the 9.63 Mev level. This, in turn decays into a "first" α particle and Be^8 . The energy distribution of these "first" particles has a maximum at 1.5 Mev which is in good agreement with the assumption $U_C = 9.63 \text{ Mev}$. Angular correlations are studied between the direction of the "first" α particle and the plane of pion scattering, between the plane of formation of the excited 9.63 Mev state and plane of its decay, and between the direction of flight of the excited C^{12} nucleus and the line of its decay. The strong correlations which are found indicate that the spin of the 9.63 Mev level exceeds 1. There are

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Disintegration of the C^{12} nucleus ...

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13 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Leningrad
Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1962

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009137

S/0056/63/045/006/2072/2073

AUTHORS: Bogatin, V. I.; Lozhkin, O. V.; Yakovlev, Yu. P.

TITLE: Formation of fast residual nuclei

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 45, no. 6, 1963, 2072-2073

TOPIC TAGS: residual nucleus, fast residual nucleus, fast residual nucleus formation, fast fragment formation, nuclear disintegration, fragmentation, direct nuclear interaction theory, lithium 8, beryllium 8, few nucleon reaction

ABSTRACT: To study the momentum distribution of the residual nuclei in the case of simple few-nucleon reactions of the type $(p, 2p)$ or (p, pn) , when high energy particles interact with light nuclei, and to ascertain the feasibility of a large momentum transfer in such reactions (this is necessary to explain fragmentization by heavy nuclei), experiments were made with the $Be^9(p, 2p)Li^8$ reaction with 660 MeV protons, under conditions similar to those described by

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009137

the authors earlier (DAN SSSR v. 151, 826, 1963). The energy spectra determined from 1184 Li^8 tracks in emulsion indicate clearly that large momentum transfer (on the order of 1000 MeV/c) is possible in reactions where one nucleon breaks away from a light nucleus. "The authors are indebted to Prof. N. A. Perfilov for interest in the work and useful discussions, to Prof. V. P. Dzhelepov for support of the program on the fragmentation process, of which this investigation is a part, and to S. P. Tret'yakova and V. P. Perelygin for help with the processing of the nuclear emulsions." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 11Sep63

DATE ACQ: 02Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4019202

S/0056/64/046/002/0431/0434

AUTHORS: Bogatin, V. I.; Lozhkin, O. V.; Perfilov, N. A.; Yakovlev, Yu. P.

TI' : Energy spectra and angular distribution of Li-8 fragments produced in interactions between 660-MeV protons and aluminum nuclei

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 2, 1964, 431-434

TOPIC TAGS: lithium 8, lithium 8 fragment, intranuclear reaction mechanism, fragmentation, surface cluster formation, proton aluminum interaction, lithium fragment energy spectrum

ABSTRACT: This work is part of a study of the relation between quasielastic knockout of fragments and the various mechanisms of intranuclear reactions, in which the formation of each specific isotope will eventually be investigated in detail over a wide range of

Card: 1/3 *~*

ACCESSION NR: AP4019202

incident-particle energies and target-nucleus masses. The products of the nuclear reactions between 660-MeV protons and aluminum nuclei were registered in nuclear emulsions at several angles and the emulsion tracks corresponding to the nuclei Li^8 , Li^9 , Be^8 , and B^8 were investigated. The observed similarity between the energy spectra of the resultant Li^8 and those of carbon, and the absence of the B^8 isobar in both cases, suggest that in both reactions the Li^8 production is due to formation of nucleon clusters localized on the surface of the target nucleus. The correspondence observed between the calculated and experimental angular distribution of Li^8 confirms this hypothesis and suggests that detailed information on the reactions accompanied by fragments on very light target nuclei will make it possible to identify and separate reactions on surface clusters. In conclusion, the authors are grateful to Prof. V. P. Dzhelepov for support of this work and to R. G. Vasil'kov for help with the experiment. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

Card

2/3

ABEYCHITROV, V. V.; BOGATIN, V. I.; LOZHKIN, O. V.; PERFILOV, N. A.; YAKOVLEV, Yu. P.

"Concerning the Possibility of Investigation of Multi-Nucleon Clustering in the Periphery of Nuclei by Reactions with Fast Particles."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

Radium Inst.

L15376-65 EWT(m) DIAAF/SSD/AFWL/RAEM(c)/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4048630

S/0048/64/028/010/1573/1577 **B**

AUTHOR: Avdeychikov, V.V.; Bogatin, V.I.; Lozhkin, O.V.; Perfilov, N.A.; Yakovlev, Yu.P.

¹⁹
TITLE: Many-nucleon clusters in the peripheral nuclear region evinced in reactions with fast particles /Report, Fourteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Tbilisi 14-22 Feb 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.10, 1964, 1573-1577

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear physics, nucleon clusters, carbon, aluminum, vanadium

ABSTRACT: The energy and angular distributions of Li^8 nuclei ejected from C^{12} , Al^{27} and V^{51} by 680 MeV protons were investigated. Three of the authors have described the experimental technique elsewhere (Doklady* AN SSSR 151,826,1963). The energy distribution was found to depend on the angle of expulsion. At low angles all the spectra have high energy tails corresponding to momenta of the order of the total momentum of the incident proton. The energy distributions of Li^8 from C^{12} at 20° and 90° are very similar to the corresponding distributions of residual Li^8 nuclei from the disintegration of Be^9 by high energy protons, and it is concluded

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L 15376-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048630

that the ejected Li^8 nucleus is formed by direct reaction of the incident proton with a Be^9 cluster within the C^{12} nucleus. The spectrum of Li^8 from Al^{27} was calculated on the assumption that it is formed from a Be^9 cluster and is subject to absorption by the residual nucleus. Good agreement with experiment was found. The spectrum of Li^8 from V^{51} was calculated on the assumption that Li^8 is formed only during the evaporation stage of the reaction. Fair agreement with experiment was obtained for large expulsion angles, but the observed yield at low angles was considerably greater than the calculated. It is concluded that direct reactions with clusters in the peripheral region make a significant contribution in this case also. Orig.art.has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR. REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

2/2

BOGATIN, Ye.G.

Management of by-product gas pipes in the Tatar A.S.S.R.

Gaz. prom. 6 no.9:52-53 '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Gas manufacture and works—By-products)

BOGATIN, Ye.G.

Automatic control of boilers. Neftianik 6 no.4:13-14 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti glavnogo inzhenera
Kazanskogo upravleniya magistral'nykh gazoprovodov.
(Boilers) (Automatic control)

BOGATIN, Yu.

Methodology for establishing work norms for those who work at several
doubling machines. Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i zar.plata 5
no.8:21-29 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Machine-tool industry—Production standards)

BOGATIN, Yu.

Calculating the speed of cutting, machine time, and feed per minute
with the aid of a nomogram. *Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar.*
plata 5 no.6:21-24 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Machine--Shop practice)
(Nomography (Mathematics))

BOGATIN, Yu.V.

Attached heads used in horizontal milling machines. Stan.1 instr.
27 no.12:33 D '56. (MLBA 10:2)
(Milling machines--Attachments)

BOGATIN, Yu.V., inzh.

Loading and shiftability of automatic lines in the machinery industry.
Vest.mashinostr. 43 no.5:67-71 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Machinery industry) (Automation)

BOGATIN, Yu.V., inzh...

Selecting optimum servicing norms for the adjusters of equipment.
Vest.mashinostr. 44 no.7:77-82 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

FECILCV, G.I.; ANTONOV, O.S.; BOGATINA, E.D.

Cinebronchography in diseases of the lungs. Sov.med. 28 no.4:96-98
Apr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny (dir. -- dotsent
Yu.I.Borodin, nauchnyy rukovoditel' -- prof. Ye.N.Meshalkin)
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Novosibirsk.

FEOFILOV, G.L.; SHAFER, E.S.; BOGATINA, E.D.

Structure of the bronchial tree in complete situs reversus
viscerum. Vest. rent. 1 rad. 40 no.4:73 J1-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny (direktor -
dotsent Yu.I. Borodin; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. Ye.N.
Meshalkin) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Novosibirsk.

BOGATINA, K. G.

✓ 2364* Vacuum Method of Eliminating Zinc From Brasses.
Vakuumnyi metod udaleniia tsinka iz latunet. (Russian.)
D. N. Klushin, I. A. Bihina, and K. G. Bogatina. *Zhurnal
prikladnoi khimii*, v. 28, no. 11, Nov. 1955, p. 1242-1246.
Relation of degree of dezincification to time and temperature.
Method has advantages of operational efficiency and minimum
losses of desired metals in the alloy. Diagram, tables, graphs.

②

SOV/80-32-2-6/56

AUHTORS:

Klushin, D.N., Nadinskaya, O.V., Bogatina, K.G.

TITLE:

The Problem of the Interaction of Lower Oxide and Oxide of Tin With Tin Sulfide (K voprosu o vzaimodeystvii zakisi i okisi olova s sul'fidom olova)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 2, pp 273-280 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

At temperatures between 600 - 1,100°C an interaction of sulfide and the lower oxide of tin in a neutral atmosphere does not take place. In an atmosphere of nitrogen the lower tin oxide is decomposed at these temperatures. At 600 - 950°C the reaction $3\text{SnO} \rightarrow \text{Sn} + \text{Sn}_2\text{O}_3$ prevails, at 950 - 1,100°C the reaction $2\text{SnO} \rightarrow \text{Sn} + \text{SnO}_2$. In the temperature interval 750 - 1,100°C an interaction of sulfide with tin oxide does not take place. At temperatures above 950°C the lower tin oxide and the sulfide form a eutectic structure. The above-mentioned investigations are important for the concentration of poor tin ores.

Card 1/2

SOV/80-32-2-6/56

The Problem of the Interaction of Lower Oxide and Oxide of Tin With Tin Sulfide

There are 5 tables, 4 graphs, 1 diagram, and 6 references,
4 of which are Soviet and 2 German.

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1957

Card 2/2

KLUSHIN, D.N.; NADINSKAYA, D.V.; BOGATINA, K.G.

Studying the interaction of stannous and tin oxides with tin sulfide. Sbor. nauch. trud. GINTSVETMET no.15:180-191 '59.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Tin—Metallurgy)(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

KLUSHIN, D.N.; BENUNI, A.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: BOGATINA, K.G.;
BOBYLEVA, R.I.

Recovery of tin from lean. tin-bearing materials by the method
of reduction-sulfuration roasting in a fluidized bed. Sbor.
nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.18:339-349 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Tin—Metallurgy) (Industrial wastes)

KLUSHIN, D.N.; NADINSKAYA, O.V.; Prinimala uchastiye: BOGATINA, K.G.,
laborant

Studying the mechanism and the kinetics of tin sulfide
oxidation by atmospheric and pure oxygen. Sbor. nauch. trud.
Gintsvetmeta no.18:350-363 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Tin sulfide) (Oxidation)

KLUSHIN, D.N.; NADINSKAYA, O.V.; Primali uchastiye: BOGATINA, K.G.;
SHELEKHES, T.N.; KUZNETS, T.P.; SAVINA, Ye.V.

Reaction between stannous and stannic oxide and ferric sulfide.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.8:1668-1679 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Tin oxide) (Iron oxide)

KLUSHIN, D.N.; NADINSKAYA, O.V.; BOGATINA, K.G.

Investigating the interaction of tin oxide with ferrous sulfide
in the presence of carbon. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta
no.19:608-617 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Tin oxide) (Sulfuration)

KLUSHIN, D.N.; NADINSKAYA, O.V.; BOGATINA, K.G.; Prinimali uchastiye:
SAVINA, Ye.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUZNETS, T.P., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHELEKHES, T.P., laborant; KAYNOVA, I.S.,
laborant

Investigating the interaction of tin oxide with iron disulfide
in the presence of a deoxidizer. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvet-
meta no.19:618-630 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Tin oxide) (Sulfuration)

KLUSHIN, D.N.; NADINSKAYA, O.V.; BOGATINA, K.G.; Prizimal uchastiye:
SHELEKHES, T.B., tekhnika

Investigating the interaction of tin protoxide with ferrous
sulfide in the presence of carbon. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:631-636 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Tin oxide) (Sulfuration)

KLUSHIN, D.N.; NADINSKAYA, O.V.; BOGATINA, K.G.; Primal uchastiye:
SHELEKHES, T.B., tekhnik

Investigating the interaction of tin protoxide with iron
disulfide in the presence of carbon. Sbor. nauch. trud.

Gintsvetmeta no.19:637-641 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Tin oxide) (Sulfuration)

NABINSKAYA, O.V.; KLUSHIN, D.N.; BOGATINA, K.G.

Study of the reactions of tin with ferrous sulfide and ferrous disulfide. Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.3:469-474 My '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Tin)

(Iron sulfides)

KLUSHIN, D.N .; NADINSKAYA, O.V.; BOGATINA, K.G.

Sulfidation of tin peroxide, tin oxide and metallic tin by gaseous
sulfur. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.5:972-978 My '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

VASIL'YEV, B.F.; BOGATKIN, I.I.[deceased]; ZALESOV, A.S.;
PAN'SHIN, L.L.

[Calculating reinforced concrete elements for strength, deformations, and the formation and opening of cracks; a manual for designers] Raschet zhelezobetonnykh konstruksii po prochnosti, deformatsiiam, obrazovaniu i raskrytiu treshchin; posobie dlia proektirovshchikov. Moskva, Stroiizdatel', 1965. 414 p. (MIRA 18:12)

FILIPPOVA, L.A.; VOZNESENSKIY, V.L.; BOGATKINA, V.F.

Use of the products of photosynthesis in respiration. Fiziol.
rast. 11 no.1:43-48 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Laboratoriya fotosinteza Botanicheskogo instituta imeni
V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

BOGATINSEAYA, A.P.

Paget's disease. Trudy Vor. med. inst. 52:215-219 '63.

(MIRA 18:3)

BOGATINSKAYA, A.P.

Clinical statistical materials on the incidence of epilepsy.
Trudy Vor. med. inst. 51:131-137 '63.

Differential-diagnostic significance of pneumoencephalography in
epilepsy. Ibid.:138-146

Analysis of chronaximetric data in closed cerebral trauma.
Ibid.:219-224

Neurodynamic disorders in patients in a late stage of a closed
cerebral trauma. Ibid.:246-250 (MIRA 18:10)

1. Voronezhskiy oblastnoy psikhonevrologicheskiy dispanser.

BOGATINSKAYA, I. P.

ITSENKO, N. M., BOGATINSKAYA, I. P. "Some variants of the syndrome of the later phases of commotio cerebri", Trudy Voronezhsk. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. XVIII, 1949, p. 144-49.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykt Statey, No. 24, 1949).

BOGATINSKAYA, I. P.

BOGATINSKAYA, I. P. "Further investigations of the later phases of brain concussions", Trudy Voronezhsk. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. XVIII, 1949, p. 165-72.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykt Statey, No. 24, 1949).

BOGATINSKAYA, I. P.

BOGATINSKAYA, I. P. "Experience in treating neuralgia of the sciatic nerve introducing distilled water", Trudy Voronezhsk. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. XVIII, 1949, p. 203-06.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykt Statey, No. 24, 1949).

BOGATINSKAYA, I. P.

BOGATINSKAYA, I. P. "Novocaine in the plan for treating sciatica", Trudy Veronezhsk. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. XVIII, 1949, p. 207-10.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykt Statey, No. 24, 1949).

L 07118-67 FDN

ACC NR. AT6017641

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2982/65/000/058/0071/0076

AUTHOR: Brago, Ye. N.; Bogatkin, G. K.

ORG: none*

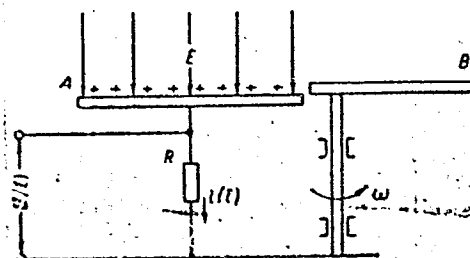
TITLE: Device for measuring and monitoring electrostatic field strength in petroleum-product tanks

SOURCE: *Moscow. Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti. Trudy, no. 58, 1965. Elektronika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika v neftyanoy, gazovoy i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti (Electronics and computer engineering in the petroleum, gas, and chemical industry), 71-76

TOPIC TAGS: electric field measurement, petroleum industry equipment

ABSTRACT: A new device for indirect measurement of electrostatic fields that arise inside petroleum-product tanks is described.

Essentially, it comprises stationary conductor A (see figure) connected via resistor R to ground and rotating shield B which intermittently shields



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L 07118-67

ACC NR: AT6017641

conductor A from the field. The resulting a-c voltage across R is amplified and used for measuring purposes. In the actual construction of an experimental model, A is represented by a stationary 4-sector plate and B by a rotating plate driven by a 7000-rpm micromotor. A special circuit makes the output nearly independent of the motor rpm. Three scale spans 0-50, 0-500, and 0-5000 v/cm are provided. Operability within -20 ± 40 and an error of 10% are claimed. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 *eqh*

BOGATKIN, I.A., inzh.

The D-445 road grader. Stroitel'no-mashinostr. 4 no.8:30-31
Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

(Road machinery)

VASIL'YEV, B.F., inzh.; BOGATKIN, I.L., inzh.

Designs of multistoried chemical plants to be built in seismic regions. Prom. stroi. 38 no.9:12-16 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Giprotis (for Bogatkin).
(Chemical plants) (Earthquakes and building)

VASIL'YEV, B.F., inzh.; MINTS, Sh.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOGATKIN, I.L., inzh.

On an article by A.IA.Brodskii, Candidate of the Technical
Sciences. Prom. stroi. 40 no.8:46-48 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Welding) (Brodskii, A.IA.)

TAL', K.E., kand. tekhn. nauk; LESSIG, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: GVOZDEV, A.A.; ALEKSANDROVSKIY, S.V.; BORISHANSKIY, M.S.; DMITRIYEV, S.A.; KRILOV, S.M.; MIKHAYLOV, K.V.; MULIN, N.M.; NEMIROVSKIY, Ya.M.; CHISTYAKOV, Ye.A.; VASIL'YEV, B.F.; BOGATKIN, I.L.; ZALESOV, A.S.; NIKITIN, I.K.

New standards SNiP II-V. 1-62 for the design of concrete and reinforced concrete elements. Bet. i zhel.-bet. 9 no.3:97-102
Mr. '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for all except Vasil'yev, Bogatkin, Zalesov, Nikitin). 2. Gosudarstvennyy institut tipovogo proyektirovaniya i tekhnicheskikh issledovaniy (for Vasil'yev, Bogatkin, Zalesov, Nikitin).

BOGATKIN, L., inah.

Dwellings made of three-dimensional elements. Zhil. stroi.
no.4:3-5 '62. (MIRA 15'5)
(Apartment houses) (Buildings, Prefabricated)

BOGATKIN, L., inzh.

Use of a precast reinforced concrete frame in housing construction.
Zhil. stroi. no. 1:3-5 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Precast concrete construction) (Apartment houses)

BOGATKIN, L., insh.

In support of a frameless design for residential buildings.
Zhil. strel. no.5:4-8 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Apartment houses—Design and construction)

BOGATKIN, O.G.

(Novosibirsk)

Connection between the preservation time of condensation
trails of aircraft and the evolution of a cirrus. Meteor.

1 gidrol. no.8:33-34 Ag '64

(MIRA 17:8)

S/079/62/032/002/009/011

D204/D303

AUTHORS: Orlov, N.F., Bogatkin, R.A., Sergeyeva, Z.I., and Veronkov, M.G.

TITLE: Interaction of triorganosilanes with carboxylic acids in the presence of colloidal nickel

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 2, 1962, 650-651

TEXT: A short note on the reactions of triethyl silane with carboxylic acid, using colloidal Ni as a catalyst. Monocarboxylic acids reacted giving the corresponding triorganosilyl esters, in 50-85% yield. Esters of general formula $\text{Et}_3\text{SiOCO}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OCOSiEt}_3$ were synthesized in 60-80% yields from simple dicarboxylic acids. Colloidal Ni promoted hydrogenation as well as dehydrocondensation, as was shown by the reactions of Et_3SiH with halogenated and unsaturated acids. Monochloroacetic acid yielded either $\text{Et}_3\text{SiOCOCH}_2\text{Cl}$ or $(\text{Et}_3\text{SiOCOCH}_3 + \text{Et}_3\text{SiCl})$, depending on the molar ratio of the reagents. Unsaturated acids yield hydrogenated



Card 1/2

Interaction of triorganosilanes ... S/079/62/032/002/009/011
D204/D303

products; e.g. crotonic acid gave the n-butyric ester. Action of
 H_2PtCl_6 as the catalyst is similar to that of colloidal Ni. No experimen-
tal details are given. There are 3 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1961

Card 2/2

ORLOV, N.F.; BOGATKIN, R.A.; SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; VORONKOV, M.G.

Interaction of hydroxysilanes with saturated acids in the
presence of colloidal nickel. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.8:2561-2566
Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Silane) (Acids, Organic)

ORLOV, N.F.; BOGATKIN, R.A.; SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; VORONKOV, M.G.

Nickel catalyst in the reactions of organosilane hydrides with
organic acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:1934-1938 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Institut
khimii silikatov AN SSSR.

(Silane) (Acids, Organic) (Nickel catalysts)

PERVEYEV, F.Ya.; BCGATKIN, R.A.

Reaction of organosilicon α -oxides of the acetylene series with
primary and secondary aliphatic amines. Zhur. ob. khim. 35
no.5:801-804 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.